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to his pupils: "I know how difficult it is to listen; it is more difficult even than to speak one's rôle; give all your care and all your intelligence to this point. Remember that you do not play for yourself only; be mindful of helping your comrades. Nothing facilitates an actor's task more than to find in his interlocutor's eyes that attention which is a sort of mute reply. The actor who is speaking must see that what he says is making an impression upon you; in other words, there must be a bond of union between all the actors in the same scene." And the lesson continues with minute analyses of effects and phrases, management of voice and pronunciation, intentions and play of physiognomy and facial expression, the whole interspersed with continual interruptions, digressions, anecdotes, examples, and queer-sounding remarks from the Professor, such as: "I asked you for stupefaction, and you can give me an expression of simple surprise. Insist upon the contrast; detach the words; roll the r's. Vibrate! Vibrez! Mais vibrez donc!" And so on until the clock strikes two; then the lesson is over, the pupils press round the Professor and shake hands with him, while in his zeal he continues to lavish precious counsels upon them.

HOW HERKOMER WAS MARRIED.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer, who married his deceased wife's sister the other day, was compelled to adopt a somewhat novel procedure, in consequence of the absurd law which a few obstinate peers and prelates persist in maintaining. He crossed over to Germany and became naturalized as a German subject in Landsberg, his native town, the local authorities affording him every possible assistance. He was then married, and if, on his return to England next month, he again becomes an English citizen, his marriage will still be legal so far as German law goes. If, on the other hand, he does not, the question may arise whether or not Prof. Herkomer as an alien is qualified to be an Associate of the English Academy. On this point I am not qualified to give an opinion, for though many naturalized foreigners, from the time of Fuseli to that of Mr. Alma Tadema, have been Associates and Academicians, I question whether an alien has been admitted to the privilege, except, of course, as an honorary member, like MM. Meissonier and Gérôme. The Professor is passing his third honeymoon at Landsberg, near Munich, in the tower which he lately built in a fine park presented to him by fellow-citizens. This tower, a model of which might have been seen at Bushey last season, is six stories high, and overlooks some very picturesque grounds intersected by the river Lech. It is chiefly furnished with carved oak manufactured by the Professor's workmen at Bushey. Quite a craze for building towers after their own designs seems, by the way, to have seized artistic Germans. Herr Carl Haag has one on the Rhine, and the pianist, Eugène d'Albert, another at Eisenach, where little Josef Hofmann has been passing the Summer with him.

RUSSIA'S OBI RAILWAY.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

The Siberian Pacific Railroad has not yet been commenced, and already a new Siberian railway is projected. It will be called after the River Obi. Its connection with the bed of that stream and with a suitable port to the west of Waigatz Island will open a double new road to Siberia by land and by water. It is proposed to "circumvent" the mouth of the River Obi, the peninsula of Yalmal, and the Kara Sea, which are difficult of access, owing to the masses of drifting ice. The new route will only be 400 versts long, taking a northwesterly direction from the mouth of the River Obi to the Waigatz Sea, in a bay of which a harbor is to be built. The site chosen for this harbor is sheltered from the wind by the Pae-Chot Mountains. The country being level and well studded with forests, the construction of the line will offer little difficulty. The entire cost, including the harbor, is estimated at 20,000,000 rubles. Under existing conditions the transport of merchandise from Barnaul, via Tiumen, Perm, and St. Petersburg to London takes three months, whereas by the new line two months will be saved. Western Siberia produces annually 30,000,000 Russian poods of wheat. The opening of the Obi line will materially increase commercial intercourse with the West, and be the means of supplying the European market with wheat at a considerably lower price than that produced at home.

could not have been re-elected two years ago had it not been for the efforts of Senator Crosby, who was at that time a member of the House. Mr. Dawes's friends will undoubtedly assist in the re election of Mr. Crosby, as they did last Fall. Mr. Adams hopes that his friends will pull him through, principally because it is Presidential year. He is a cotton warp manufacturer in Adams, and is, of course, convinced that the Democrats are in for low wages. But this kind of talk does not work, even with his own employes, many of whom are Democrats and will vote for Mr. Crosby.

The fact that this part of the State went Democratic last year strongly indicates that the Democrats will elect several of their men this Fall, and that the Republicans will be in the minority.

One of the most prominent men in Pittsfield who has been a manufacturer here of woolen goods for more than a quarter of a century said only a few days ago that he was heartily in accord with Mr. Cleveland's recommendations in regard to free raw material, and that if his plans were carried out he thought it would be the best thing which ever happened to the woolen manufacturerers in this country. The fact is that many of the cotton and woolen manufacturers in this part of Massachusetts who do not take an active part in politics will quietly vote for Mr. Cleveland this Fall. They have said repeatedly to their friends that they were in favor of his recommendations, and that they thought that if his policy could be carried out it would be an excellent thing for the manufacturers and for the country.

BAZAINE'S LIFE IN MADRID.

Madrid Dispatch to the London Standard.

It is now 12 years ago since Marshal Bazaine fixed his residence in Madrid. His wife, who belonged to a respectable Mexican family, was well connected with the Spanish aristocracy and had numerous friends of high position, who immediately welcomed the Marshal and introduced him into the best society. For many years they were to be seen at the balls and receptions of the nobility, and at the Royal Opera House they had dress orchestra stalls twice every week. They were present at every fête given by the Mexican Minister, Gen. Corona, the same officer who received the Emperor Maximilian's sword at Queretaro when the Emperor surrendered to the troops of Juarez. When Admiral Jaures came to Madrid as the Ambassador of the French Republic the position of Marshal Bazaine in society soon altered. Admiral Jaures made it a rule to leave every ball, fête, or drawing room where he met the Marshal, and in several instances he pointedly stated his reason for doing so—namely, the sentence of the Versailles court-martial. On the occasion of his appointment as Ambassador to Paris, the Duke Fernan Nunez gave a ball, at which King Alfonso and the Queen were present, Marshal Bazaine being among the invited guests. Directly Admiral Jaures noticed his presence he and Mme. Jaures left. Mme. Bazaine was afterward obliged to go to Mexico with two of her children to look after the little fortune she had left, and she settled in the city of Mexico, the only member of the family remaining in Spain being her eldest son, a young Corporal in a crack regiment of Chasseurs in the Spanish Army, who was away from Madrid when Marshal Bazaine died. After the departure of his family the health of Marshal Bazaine declined. He broke his leg in Retiro Park when walking on a frosty day. Heart disease also developed, and he took little care of his personal appearance; he grew a long, grayish beard; his sight became impaired; in fact he seemed such a wreck in his solitude and old age that the Spaniards pitied him.

JEWS LEAVING RUSSIA.

Odessa Dispatch to the London Daily News.

During the last three months nearly 2,500 foreign Jews have left this city under the expulsion law enacted in the Spring of this year, and the exodus steadily continues. Their number has recently been swelled by the emigration of a large number of Russian Jews proper, who have taken advantage of the extended exemption as to age and eligibility for military service. Young Russian Jews not having actually reached their twentieth year now readily receive permission to leave the country. Formerly they did not receive this permission after having reached their seventeenth year. The larger number of these voluntary Jewish emigrants go to America or England. Chiefly of the poor artisan class, not more than 1 or 2 per cent. of those who go to England possess any capital on which to commence business in the country of their adoption.

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